



RESORTS IN THE CANADIAN PACIFIC ROCKIES

CANADIAN PACIFIC HOTELS

IN THE ROCKIES

Banff Springs Hotel, Banff, Alberta

A magnificent hotel in the heart of the Rocky Mountains National Park, backed by three splendid mountain ranges. Alpine climbing, motoring and drives on good roads, bathing, hot sulphur springs, golf, tennis, fishing, boating and riding. Open May 15th to September 30th. European plan. 1½ miles from station. Altitude 4,625 feet.

Chateau Lake Louise, Lake Louise, Alberta

A wonderful hotel facing an exquisite Alpine Lake in Rocky Mountains National Park. Alpine climbing with Swiss guides, pony trips or walks to Lakes in the Clouds, Saddleback, etc., drives or motoring to Moraine Lake, boating, fishing. Open June 1st to September 30th. European plan. 3½ miles from station by motor railway. Altitude 5,670 feet.

Emerald Lake Chalet, near Field, B.C.

A charming Chalet hotel situated at the foot of Mount Burgess, amidst the picturesque Alpine scenery of the Yoho National Park. Roads and trails to the Burgess Pass, Yoho Valley, etc. Boating and fishing. Open June 15th to September 15th. American plan. Seven miles from station. Altitude 4,262 feet.

Glacier House, Glacier, B.C.

In the heart of the Selkirks. Splendid Alpine climbing and glacier exploring, driving, riding and hiking. Open June 15th to September 15th. American plan. 1½ miles from station. Altitude 4,086 feet.

Hotel Sicamous, Sicamous, B.C.

Junction for the orchard districts of the Okanagan Valley, and stop-over point for those who wish to see the Thompson and Fraser Canyons by daylight. Lake Shuswap district offers good boating, and excellent trout fishing and hunting in season. Open all year. American plan. At station. Altitude 1,146 feet.

ON THE PACIFIC COAST

Hotel Vancouver, Vancouver, B.C.

The largest hotel on the North Pacific Coast, overlooking the Straits of Georgia, and serving equally the business man and the tourist. Situated in the heart of the shopping district of Vancouver. Golf, motoring, fishing, hunting, bathing, steamer excursions. Open all year. European plan. One-half mile from station.

Empress Hotel, Victoria, B.C.

A luxurious hotel in this Garden City of the Pacific Coast. An equable climate has made Victoria a favorite summer and winter resort. Motoring, yachting, sea and stream fishing, shooting and all-year golf. Crystal Garden for swimming and music. Open all year. European plan. Facing wharf.

THE PRAIRIES

Hotel Palliser, Calgary, Alberta

A handsome hotel of metropolitan standard, in this prosperous city of Southern Alberta. Suited equally to the business man and the tourist en route to or from the Canadian Pacific Rockies. Good golfing and motoring. Open all year. European plan. At station.

Royal Alexandra Hotel, Winnipeg, Manitoba

A popular hotel in the largest city of Western Canada, appealing to those who wish to break their transcontinental journey. The centre of Winnipeg's social life. Good golfing and motoring. Open all year. European plan. At station.

EASTERN CANADA

Place Viger Hotel,
Montreal, Quebec:

A charming hotel in Canada's largest city. Open all year.

Chateau Frontenac,
Quebec, Quebec:

A metropolitan hotel in the most historic city of North America. Open all year.

McAdam Hotel,
McAdam, N.B.:

A commercial and sportsman's hotel. Open all year.

The Algonquin,
St. Andrew's, N.B.:

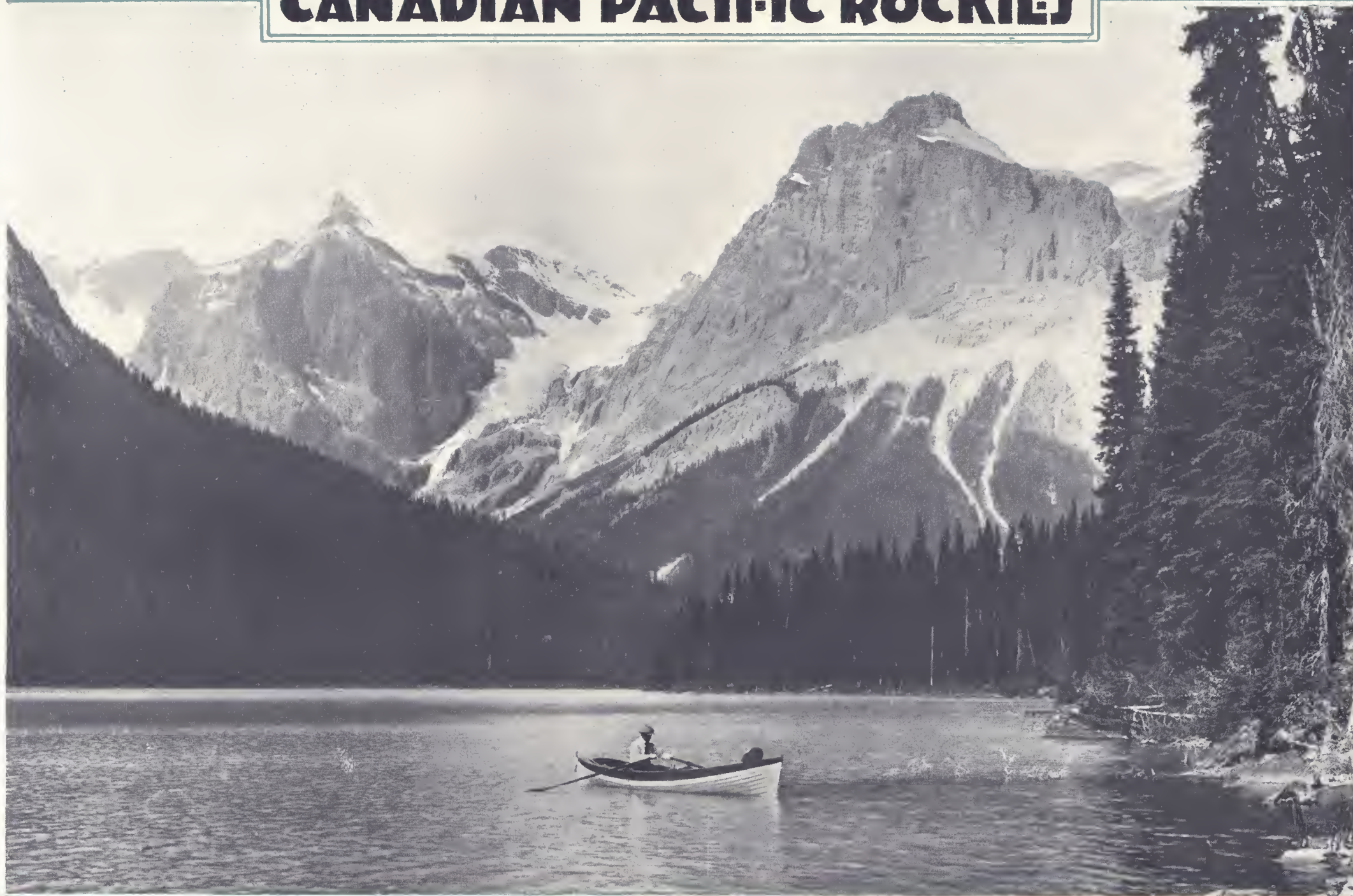
The social centre of Canada's most fashionable seashore summer resort. Open June 26th to September 7th.

HOTELS AND BUNGALOW CAMPS REACHED BY CANADIAN PACIFIC

Moraine Lake, Alberta... Moraine Lake Camp
Banff, Windermere... Storm Mountain Bungalow
Automobile Highway... Camp
Hector, B.C. Vermilion River Camp
Hector, B.C. Radium Hot Springs Camp
Field, B.C. Wapta Camp
Lake Windermere, B.C. Lake O'Hara Camp
Lake Windermere, B.C. Yoho Valley Camp
Lake Windermere, B.C. Lake Windermere Camp

Penticton, B.C. Hotel Incola
Cameron Lake, B.C. Cameron Lake Chalet
Strathcona Lodge, B.C. Strathcona Lodge
Kenora, Ontario Devil's Gap Camp
Nipigon, Ontario Nipigon River Camp
French River, Ontario French River Camp
Digby, N.S. The Pines
Kentville, N.S. Cornwallis Inn

CANADIAN PACIFIC ROCKIES



Emerald Lake

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RESORTS IN THE CANADIAN PACIFIC ROCKIES



NATURE has thrown up the Canadian Pacific Rockies on so vast a scale that the human mind can with difficulty grasp their greatness—except by some comparison. The "Trans-Canada Limited," fastest Canadian Pacific train, takes twenty-two hours to pass from Cochrane, at the entrance to the Rockies, to Mission, where it enters the coastal plain. The simplest parallel is that of the Swiss Alps, which throw their giant barrier between Italy and France.

Two of the best known railway routes across the Swiss Alps are the St. Gothard and the Simplon. It takes an express train five hours to travel from Lucerne to Como, or from Lausanne to Arona.

When, therefore, Edward Whymper, the famous hero of the Matterhorn, described the Canadian Pacific Rockies as fifty Switzerlands thrown into one, he certainly was guilty of no exaggeration. The Canadian Pacific Rockies stretch from the Gap practically to Vancouver—nearly six hundred miles of Alpine scenery. Snowy peaks, glaciers, rugged precipices, waterfalls, foaming torrents, canyons, lakes like vast sapphires and amethysts set in the pine-clad mountains—these have been flung together in unparalleled profusion on a scale which Europe has never known.

Summer Life The Canadian Pacific route through these mighty mountain ranges is in itself a visualization of human triumph over nature. From Calgary, to which it has been steadily climbing since it left Lake Superior, it climbs another three-eighths of a mile to the Great Divide. Thence, following the narrow Kicking Horse Pass, it dips down to meet the majestic Columbia River; then it re-ascends another quarter of a mile to the summit of the Selkirk Range before beginning its three-quarter mile drop to the Pacific. The Spiral Tunnels through the Kicking Horse Pass, the Connaught Tunnel through the Selkirks, are engineering feats of a magnitude matching the obstacles opposed to the passage of the railway. The trip through the Thompson and Fraser canyons is of scarcely lesser interest than the journey through the mountains themselves.

Banff, with its glorious panorama of Bow and Spray Rivers, is the headquarters of Rocky Mountains Park. Lake Louise, an enchanting lake with a no less enchanting hotel, is the gateway to a region of magnificent scenery, as Field is that to winsome Emerald Lake, or Wapta Camp to the Yoho Valley or Lake O'Hara. Glacier in the Selkirks is the finest mountain-climbing centre of this continent. Sicamous is a charming half-way house for those who want to make the whole journey by daylight.

Where to Stay There are beautiful Canadian Pacific hotels at Banff, Lake Louise, Emerald Lake, Glacier and Sicamous—hotels whose windows open on fairyland, where music or other entertainment helps to pass the evenings of glorious days. At other points are bungalow camps to suit less luxurious tastes. These include Moraine Lake Camp, near Lake Louise; Wapta Camp, Lake O'Hara Camp, and Yoho Valley Camp, clustering around Hector and the Yoho Valley; Lake Windermere Camp in the Columbia Valley; and several rest houses. Along the Banff-Lake Windermere road (see below) are three bungalow camps at Storm Mountain, Vermilion River and Radium Hot Springs.

The Southern Route The Crow's Nest Pass line of the Canadian Pacific, and its continuation the Kettle Valley line, is a postscript, crossing the Rockies farther south than the main line. But many live people think that it lives up to postscript traditions by carrying some of the most important information. The visitor who would fully and faithfully see Canadian Pacific Rocky-land should go by way of Banff and Yoho National Park resorts, and then from Golden dip southward to Lake Windermere Camp, on one of the loveliest warm water

lakes in British Columbia. This camp can now also be reached over the new Banff-Windermere road—one of the most magnificent and spectacular automobile rides of the continent.

There are two other fascinating alternatives. One is to go by the main line as far as Revelstoke, and thence branch southward through the Arrow Lakes to Nelson and the Kootenays. The other is to go to Sicamous, and southward through the charming, fertile Okanagan Valley to Penticton. The southern route via Crow's Nest Pass line ties together these beautiful lakes of British Columbia, and forms an alternative through route from the prairies to Vancouver.



*The New Banff Springs Hotel
An Alpine Palace Finer Than Ever*

The long planned reconstruction of this famous mountain hotel is now being accelerated, and the above picture, made from the architect's perspective, shows the two new and enlarged wings springing out from the great central tower. When the hotel opens on July 1st, 1926, it will be considerably larger than that of last year, and by 1927 this magnificent edifice, it is hoped, will be completed. The plans allow for two great dining rooms and six hundred bedrooms.

The Chateau Lake Louise will open May 16th, not June 1st (as stated on page 7).

The National Parks of Canada

Rocky Mountains Park

Canada has a magnificent system of sixteen National Parks, of which eleven are in Western Canada. Of the latter, five of the most important are traversed by or lie adjacent to the Canadian Pacific Railway, while another can be reached conveniently from it.

Rocky Mountains Park, the easternmost and oldest of these six, is bounded on the west by the interprovincial boundary between Alberta and British Columbia, and on the east by, approximately, the first big ranges of the Rockies. It has an area of 2,751 square miles, its greatest length being about one hundred miles. No part of the Rockies exhibits a greater variety of sublime and romantic scenery, and nowhere are good points of view and features of special interest so accessible, with so many good roads and bridle paths.

Yoho Park Yoho Park (area 476 square miles) immediately adjoins Rocky Mountains Park on the west, and lies, broadly speaking, on the descending slopes of the Rockies, with the President and Van Horne ranges as its western boundary. It is a region of charm and winsome beauty, of giant mountains and deep forests, of rushing rivers and sapphire-like lakes. Its principal river is the Kicking Horse, with the Ottertail and Yoho as main tributaries; its chief lakes are Emerald, Wapta, McArthur, O'Hara and Sherbrooke. The Yoho Valley, Takakkaw Falls, Emerald Lake, Burgess Pass and Lake O'Hara are amongst the chief scenic features. The Canadian Pacific runs through the centre of Yoho Park, following the Kicking Horse River.

Glacier Park From Yoho, while we are descending the Rockies and ascending into the Selkirk Range, there is an interval of about fifty miles before we enter Glacier Park. This Park (area 468 square miles) includes part of the Hermit Range of the Selkirks, and embraces some of the finest mountaineering country in North America. With its massive peaks and giant glaciers it has an air of grandeur and of mystery. Its chief rivers are the Beaver and the Illecillewaet; its center is Glacier House, a short distance from Illecillewaet Glacier. The Canadian Pacific, coming from the north, runs through part of the western half of this park, tunnelling under Mount Macdonald and then following the Illecillewaet River.

Mount Revelstoke Park (Area 100 square miles), on the summit of Mount Revelstoke, extending into the Clack-na-Coodin Range, lies about fifteen miles west of Glacier Park, its southern border paralleling the Illecillewaet River. It is very easily reached from the city of Revelstoke by motor road.

Kootenay Park Kootenay Park (area 587 square miles) tucks in between the southern portions of Rocky Mountains and Yoho Parks, and comprises parts of the Vermilion, Mitchell and Briscoe Ranges. The Kootenay River flows through its southern part, with a large tributary in the Vermilion. At the southwest end it almost touches the eastern bank of the Columbia River a little above Lake Windermere. The Banff-Windermere motor-road traverses the centre of this Park and has thereby rendered it accessible from railway transportation at either end.

Waterton Lakes Park (220 square miles) lies about thirty miles south of the Crow's Nest Pass line of the Canadian Pacific, adjoining the international boundary. Here the mountains, set close around the lakes, are warm and very friendly, and, lifting to not too difficult heights, seem always to be in an inviting mood.

Adjoining Rocky Mountains Park is a British Columbia Provincial Park, Mount Assiniboine Park, covering an area of twenty square miles and dominated by Mount Assiniboine, 11,860 feet high.

WHAT TO DO AT BANFF

Banff is the administrative headquarters of Rocky Mountains Park (area 2,751 square miles). No part of the Rockies exhibits a greater variety of sublime and romantic scenery, and nowhere else are good points of view and features of special interest so accessible. The town lies embowered in pine forests and lawns, in a pocket of a wide circle of pearly-grey limestone peaks. Warmed by clear sunshine and kissed by clear air, exhilarated by the glacial-green Bow River, Banff bids all welcome.

Banff has been for many years one of the most popular mountain resorts of this continent—due not only to its environment but also to the beautifully located and luxurious Banff Springs Hotel (a Canadian Pacific Hotel, open from May 15th to September 30th). For the season of 1926 a new fire-proof annex building will be completed.

The Panorama From either the station, the bridge or the Banff Springs Hotel a magnificent panorama is to be witnessed. From the station first: to the north is the grey bulk of Cascade

Mountain, towering above the town like a grim old idol. To the east are Mount Inglismaldie and the heights of the Fairholme sub-range. Still farther to the east the sharp cone of Mount Peechee closes the view in that direction. To the left of Cascade rises the wooded ridge of Stoney Squaw. To the west and up the valley are the distant snowy peaks of the main range above Simpson's Pass. To the left is Sulphur Mountain; to the south-east the isolated, wooded bluff of Tunnel Mountain and the long serrated spine of Mount Rundle.

From the Bow bridge the view is even more magnificent, for the river runs through the centre of the picture, and one who has caught his first glimpse of this picture close to sunset will never forget its breath-taking beauty. A little beyond the bridge the river frolics over a series of rapids in a narrow gorge and then, leaping in clouds of spray, falls almost opposite the Banff Springs Hotel. From the high elevation of the hotel a somewhat different view is obtained, looking across the junction of the Bow with the smaller and darker Spray River, to the distant snow-clad barrier of the Fairholme Range.

Hot Springs Had Banff not become famous for its beauty, it must have become famous for its hot springs, which are amongst the most important of this continent. The five chief springs have been found to have a total flow of about a million gallons a day, and issue from the ground the year round at a temperature ranging from 78 to 112 degrees Fahrenheit. The chief constituents are calcium sulphate or gypsum, calcium bicarbonate, and magnesium sulphate, and their therapeutic value is very high. Winter makes no difference to the temperature of the water. The springs, which are radio-active, have been developed by the erection at two of them of bath houses and swimming pools.

Swimming Excellent swimming in warm sulphur water is afforded at the Upper Hot Springs, the Cave and Basin Bath House, and at the Banff Springs Hotel. The first named, situated on the wooded slopes of Sulphur Mountain, at an altitude of 5,132 feet, is accessible by an excellent road from the Bow River bridge (2½ miles) or by trail from the Banff Springs Hotel. The Cave and Basin is an easy walk from the bridge, and here the Government has erected a handsome \$150,000 swimming bath. The Banff Springs Hotel has its own beautiful sulphur pool, with fresh water pool adjoining and with expert masseurs in attendance at the Turkish baths attached. The temperature of this sulphur water averages 90 degrees Fahrenheit.

Golf and Tennis An eighteen-hole golf course, situated on the banks of the Bow River at the base of Mount Rundle, is open to all visitors to Banff for a small fee. A professional player is in attendance. A tennis court is free to guests at the Banff Springs Hotel, while there are public courts at the Recreation Grounds.

Boating Boating facilities—rowing, canoeing, and motor-boating—are available one hundred yards from the bridge. A paddle up the Bow brings one to mirror-like Lake Vermilion—one of the many beauti-

ful lakes in the Park. A ten-mile motorboat trip into the heart of the mountains is also offered. Another trip is up the Echo River, with two miles of excellent paddling and sylvan shade. Lake Minnewanka, eight miles from Banff, affords splendid boating amidst unexcelled scenery, steam launches being also available.

Recreation On the shore of the Bow River, 500 yards west of the bridge, are the Government Recreation Grounds and Building, with special picnic, baseball, tennis, football, and cricket grounds.

Walking and Riding Trips There are a large number of beautiful trails and roads leading from Banff, offering delightful rides, drives and walks. Bow Falls, three minutes from the Banff Springs Hotel, is one of the most beautiful spots in Banff. A lovely pine-canopied avenue also runs from the Bow Bridge to the foot of the falls below the hotel, passing en route the very interesting fish hatchery of the Department of Fisheries. On the east side of the Bow Falls is the road which switch-backs up Tunnel Mountain, the highest point being reached by a series of short switches called the Corkscrew. It affords splendid views of the Bow Valley and the surrounding mountains. Another beautiful walk is past the Cave and Basin to Sundance Canyon.

Sulphur Mountain, a long wooded ridge rising to an elevation of 8,030 feet, at the summit of which is an observatory, and on the slopes of which is the clubhouse of the Alpine Club of Canada; Cascade Mountain, a massive giant facing the station; Mount Rundle, the sharp, pointed edge of which forms one of the most striking features of the landscape; Mount Norquay and Stoney Squaw—are all within easy walking distance, and afford climbs not exceeding one day.

The Animal Paddock, 1½ miles from the town towards Lake Minnewanka, and containing buffalo, elk, moose, mountain goat, and mountain sheep, the Zoo and Museum, and Sundance Canyon should not be omitted.

Drives or Automobile Trips Some of the walking trips mentioned may be taken by saddle-pony or automobile. In addition, there are others that are too far for the ordinary walker. Lake Minnewanka, a lake of somewhat stern beauty with a plentiful supply of fish; Johnston Canyon, with a fine waterfall, westward sixteen miles from Banff, and situated in the midst of a panorama of snowy peaks; the "Loop Drive"—are some of these splendid driving trips. A fine automobile trip which has become very popular runs along the Banff-Windermere automobile highway to the Columbia Valley. Leaving Banff in the morning, one can find accommodation for meals or overnight at the three bungalow camps en route (See large map at end of this folder).

Another fine drive is along the Calgary road to the Kananaskis Dude Ranch in the foothills.

To Lake Louise One of the finest automobile trips is that to Lake Louise, a distance of 41 miles. The route is past the Vermilion Lakes, the Sawback Range, Johnston Creek, Castle Mountain and Temple Mountain. A herd of Rocky Mountain sheep, in their wild native state, is usually seen by the roadside, about five miles west of Banff. A short detour at Castle enables one to take in Storm Mountain on the crest of Vermilion Pass, with a magnificent panorama of the Bow Valley, the Sawback Range, and the Vermilion Valley. This road has now been continued from Lake Louise to Field (See "Motoring in the Rockies"). Sight-seeing motor services are run regularly from Banff during the summer season.

Saddle-Pony Trips There are over 700 miles of trail in Rocky Mountains Park, a large part of which radiate from Banff, and many worthwhile trips, from a day's to a fortnight's duration, can be made from Banff or Lake Louise. In addition to those which come under the head of walking or driving, the visitor may find his way, with guides and ponies, to Mystic Lake, in the heart of the Sawback Range, to Ghost River and through the Indian Reservation to the town of Morley, the Spray Lakes, the Kananaskis Lakes, etc.

A particularly fine pony trip from Banff and one on which several days can profitably be spent, is that to Mount Assiniboine—the "Matterhorn of the Rockies." This can be reached via the Spray Lakes, and the return made by traversing the beautiful summit country in the vicinity of the mountain through the heather and flowers of Simpson Pass and along Healy Creek. Excellent trout fishing may be obtained at the Spray Lakes.

Indian Pow-Wow There are a number of Stoney Indians in the Morley reservation near Banff. An annual "pow-wow" of sports, races, etc., is held during the month of July, usually the third week, and attracts gorgeous cavalcades of braves and squaws.

Winter Sports Banff is rapidly becoming an important centre for winter sports, the Annual Carnival attracting ski-jumpers of international reputation.

Ranch Life in the Foothills

At three places in the foothills of the Canadian Pacific Rockies, the visitor can now experience all the novelties of ranch life interspersed with romantic excursions into the near-by mountains, good trout fishing, and in season excellent big-game hunting, including grizzly bear, mountain goat, and mountain sheep. These are the T. S. Ranch, near High River, near the famous "Bar U" Ranch and the "E. P. Ranch" belonging to the Prince of Wales; the Buffalo Head Ranch, also near High River, and the Kananaskis Ranch in Rocky Mountains Park near the Indian Reservation at Morley. At the first-named, frequent exhibitions of riding, broncho busting, roping, and other cowboy stunts add materially to the entertainment offered guests. Accommodation is provided in log cabins or tents, with a central cabin for dining and recreation purposes. Further information can be obtained from C. B. Brewster, Kananaskis Ranch, Kananaskis, Alta., Guy Weadick, T.S. Ranch, Longview, P.O., Alta., or to George W. Pocater, Buffalo Head Ranch, Pekisko, Alta.

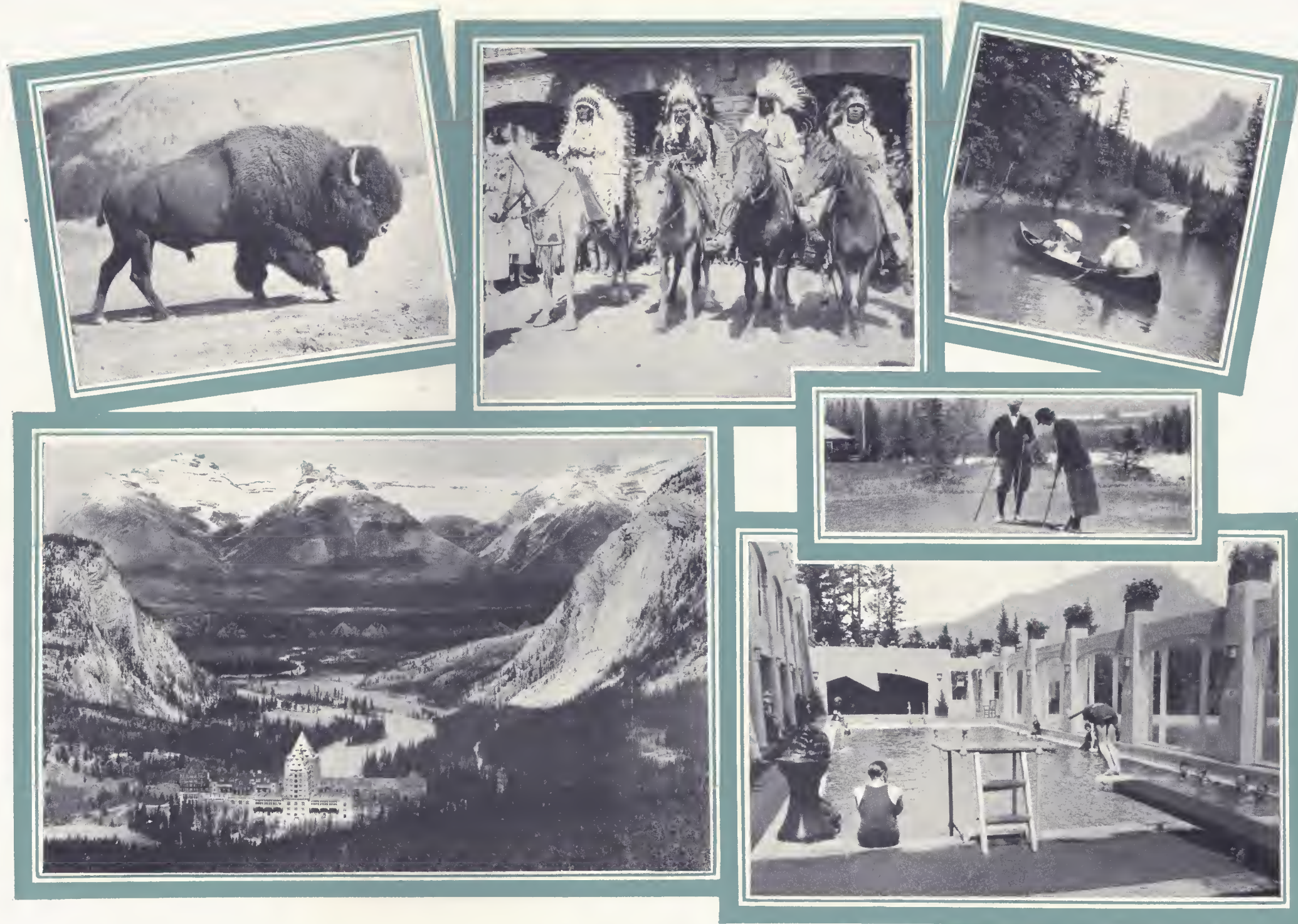
The Calgary Stampede Alberta, still a country of considerable stock-raising interests, was until recent years one of the principal ranching sections of the West; and in the "Stampede" held at Calgary, the glories of the Old West are revived annually in a week's carnival of frontier sports and contests. The Calgary Stampede has now become a famous frontier-day celebration, and contestants come from all parts of the continent. It will be held in 1926 from July 5 to 10th, and visitors to the Rockies should by all means stop off at Calgary and participate.

AUTOMOBILE TARIFF AT BANFF

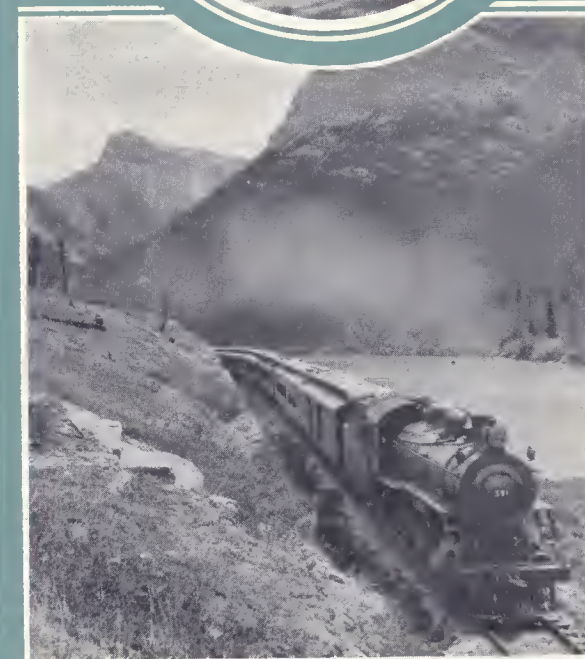
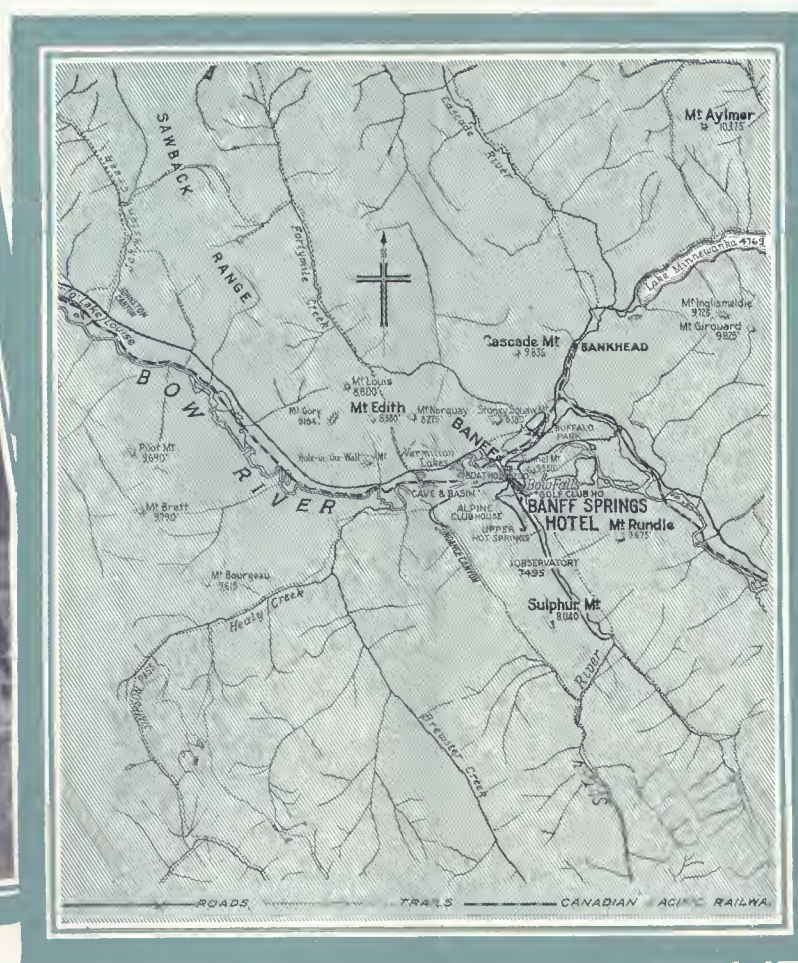
(Rates are per person)

- To Cave and Basin—25c each way (minimum 50c).
- To Golf Links—25c each way (minimum \$1.00).
- To Middle Springs—75c each; round trip, with 15 minutes' wait, \$1.00. (Minimum \$2.00 each way, \$2.50 round trip.)
- To Upper Hot Springs—\$1.00 each way; round trip, with 15 minutes' wait—\$1.50. (Minimum \$3.00 each way, \$3.50 round trip.)
- Banff and vicinity, including Bow Falls, Tunnel Mountain, Buffalo Park, Zoo, Cave and Basin, Golf Links, etc., 22 miles—\$3.00.
- To Lake Minnewanka—combined automobile and launch trip—\$3.25.
- To Lake Louise—one way, \$5.00; round trip, \$8.25. Hand baggage extra.
- To Lake Windermere—one way, \$10.00; round trip (2 days), \$18.00. An interesting "all expense" two-day tour will be run thrice weekly during July and August—\$25.00 round trip.
- From station to any part of Banff north of Bridge and west of Grizzly Street—25c; to any other part of Banff—50c. (Minimum \$1.00.)
- Bus from Station to Banff Springs Hotel, each way—50c. Ordinary hand baggage free; trunks and heavy baggage, each way—25c per piece.

The above rates (subject to alteration) are established by the Dominion Parks Branch, Department of the Interior. Attempted overcharges should be reported to the Superintendent, Rocky Mountains Park, Banff, Alta.

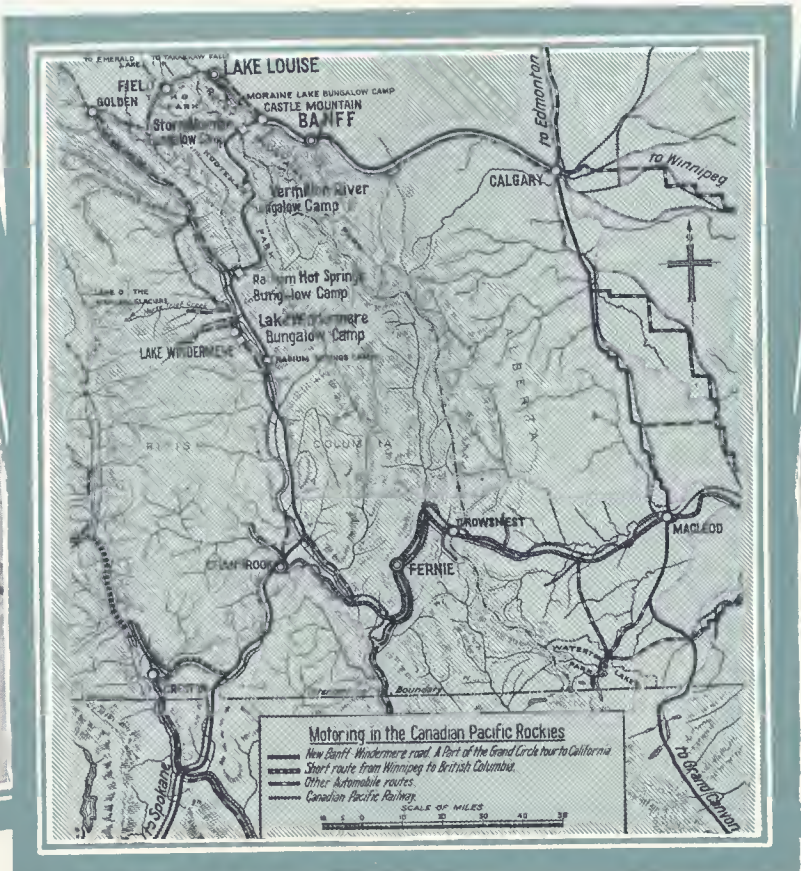


(Above) In the Buffalo Paddock—Indian Braves at the annual "Pow-Wow"—A Backwater on the Bow River.
 (Below) Banff Springs Hotel and the Bow Valley—Hot Sulphur Swimming Pool—(Inset) The Golf Course.



(Above) Looking Across the Bow River—Mount Rundle at the left, Sulphur Mountain at the right.
 (Below, centre) Banff and its vicinity—(Left) Mount Assiniboine—(Right) The Gap, Entrance to the Rockies—(Inset) On the Trail.

B a n f f



(Above, left to right) Storm Mountain Bungalow Camp—Lake Windermere Camp—Vermilion River Camp.
 (Below, left) Sinclair Canyon—(Right) Radium Hot Springs Camp.
The Banff-Windermere Road

WHAT TO DO AT LAKE LOUISE

Lake Louise Lake Louise—probably the most perfect gem of scenery in the known world—bears the liquid music, the soft color notes of its name, almost into the realm of the visible. Geographically a “cirque lake”—a deep, steep walled recess caused by glacial erosion, nestling 600 feet above the railway on the far side of a mountain palisade, amidst an amphitheatre of peaks—it is a dramatic palette upon which the Great Artist has splashed his most gorgeous hues, a wonderful spectrum of color. Deepest and most exquisitely colored is the lake itself, sweeping from rosy dawn to sunset through green, blue, amethyst and violet, undershot by gold; dazzling white is the sun-glorified Victoria Glacier, at the further end; sombre are the enclosing pine-clad peaks that dip perpendicularly into the lake; and magnificent are the stark immensities of the snow-covered peaks that enclose the picture except for the fleecy blue sky overhead.

On the margin of this most perfect lake, in one of the wonderful Alpine flower gardens in which the Rockies abound—where poppies, violets, columbines, anemones and sheep laurel slope through terraced lawns to the water's edge—the Canadian Pacific has placed its great Chateau Lake Louise.

A Panorama of Peaks The peaks that surround Lake Louise form such a magnificent background that many visitors ask nothing better than to sit on the hotel verandah watching the marvellous kaleidoscope of beauty and color that they present. From left to right these peaks are Saddle, Fairview, Lefroy, Victoria, Collier, Popes, Whyte, the Devil's Thumb, the Needles, the Big Beehive, Niblock, St. Piran and the Little Beehive. At the far end of the lake, catching for the greater part of the day the full glory of the sun, their snowfields standing out in dazzling whiteness, are the glaciers that drop down from Mount Victoria and the lofty ice-crowned head of Mount Lefroy.

Along the westerly shores of Lake Louise a delightful mile-and-a-half walk along a level trail affords splendid views of further peaks—Mounts Haddo, Aberdeen and the Mitre.

Many Fine Excursions For those who are eager to be out on the trail, there are many fine excursions around Lake Louise. These trips are on foot or on the back of a sure-footed mountain pony; some can be made by motor. The trails are well established ones, constantly being improved and extended. The most popular trail trips are to Lakes in the Clouds, Victoria Glacier, Saddleback, and Paradise Valley; by motor one can go to Moraine Lake, while there are some magnificent climbs. As definite objectives on these trail trips there is rest house, bungalow camp, or Alpine hut accommodation at Moraine Lake, Lake Agnes, the Saddleback, Abbot Pass and the Plain of the Six Glaciers.

Lakes in the Clouds The Lakes in the Clouds are a thousand feet and more higher than Lake Louise, nestling on the side of the mountain range. The trail, leaving the west end of the Chateau, rises gradually through spruce and fir forests to Mirror Lake (altitude 6,560 feet), thence upward to Lake Agnes (6,875 feet).

The view from the edge of Lake Agnes is magnificent; and one may often hear the shrill whistle of the marmot or even see a mountain goat. At Lake Agnes a charming little rest and tea house gives refreshment after the ascent.

From Mirror Lake a trail follows round the face of the Big Beehive to Look-Out Point, and on to Victoria Glacier. Or there is a short cut down the lower Glacier Trail. The return to the Chateau is usually made along the lakeside. From Lake Agnes one can walk or ride along the lake up to the observatory on the Big Beehive, returning by a trail down the opposite side of this mountain and joining the Upper Glacier Trail; or one can walk to the top of the Little Beehive. The energetic will find an easy path to the summit of Mount St. Piran.

The Saddleback This is another excellent walking or pony excursion in an opposite direction. Crossing the bridge over Lake Louise creek, the trail rises rapidly on the slopes of Mount Fairview, between that mountain and Saddleback. The view of Paradise Valley and Mount

Temple from this point is one of the finest in the Rockies. At the top is a tea and rest house, over two thousand feet higher than Lake Louise.

Paradise Valley Between Moraine Lake and Lake Louise lies Paradise Valley, about 6 miles long, carpeted with anemones, asters and other Alpine flowers. Great peaks rise around it like citadel walls. The valley can be reached from the Saddleback down a steep zig-zag trail to the “Giant's Steps,” a stair-like formation over which Paradise Creek tumbles in a beautiful cascade. The journey may then be continued across the valley to Lake Annette, a tiny emerald sheet of water on the other side of Mount Temple. From the Giant's Steps a trail leads across the valley to Sentinel Pass, whence descent can be made through a lovely Alpine meadow known as Larch Valley to Moraine Lake.

Moraine Lake This lovely mountain lake, in the Valley of the Ten Peaks, is 9 miles distant from the Chateau, and can be reached by automobile (cars leave hotel twice daily). The tremendous semi-circle of the Ten Peaks that encircles the eastern and southern sides of the lake presents a jagged profile that makes a most majestic view. Not one of these peaks is less than 10,000 feet in height—the highest, Mount Deltaform, is 11,225 feet. Standing off a little as a sort of outpost, is the Tower of Babel, an interesting rock formation of unusual shape. Moraine Lake is exquisitely tinted in color, its waters sometimes so still that they reflect every twig above its surface.

On the shore of the lake is Moraine Lake Bungalow Camp, a pleasant little chalet that provides meals and where sleeping accommodation for 10 is available. An extension trip should be made to Consolation Lake, the waters of which contain a plentiful supply of rainbow, Dolly Varden and cut-throat trout.

Climbing Lake Louise is one of the recognized mountain climbing centres of the Rockies, and has many good climbs, both for the novice and the experienced alpinist. Some short and easy climbs will be found in the Beehive, Mount St. Piran, Saddle Mountain and Mount Fairview; more difficult ones will be found in Mounts Aberdeen, Whyte, Victoria-Lefroy, Hungabee, Temple and Deltaform.

Abbot Pass From the Victoria Glacier there is a fine climb over Abbot Pass, between Mounts Victoria and Lefroy, descending to Lake O'Hara (see page 11). This should not, however, be attempted by the novice, nor unless accompanied by skilled guides. An Alpine hut has been erected near the summit, at an altitude of over 9,500 feet, for the convenience of climbers. Sunrise as seen from the Abbot Pass hut offers the most glorious view in the Rockies. Between Lake Louise and Abbot Pass is another rest house, at the Plain of the Six Glaciers.

Motoring Besides the motor trip to Moraine Lake, there are three good automobile trips from Lake Louise—to Banff, to Field, Yoho, and Emerald Lake, and to Lake Windermere, in the Columbia Valley. These excursions will be found described on other pages of this booklet.

Along the Pipestone An excellent trail north of the Bow River from Lake Louise, along the valley of the Pipestone River, leads to an Alpine lake full of trout eager for the fly. The camping ground is nineteen miles from Lake Louise station, so that guides, ponies, and outfit are recommended for those who wish to fish. The season opens on July 1st. The lake is in an Alpine meadow amid high glacial surroundings of spectacular grandeur and beauty. On the return journey a magnificent view is afforded of the group of peaks which form a chalice for Lake Louise itself.

Chateau Lake Louise The Chateau Lake Louise, situated at an altitude of 5,670 feet above sea level, is open from June 1st to September 30. This splendid fireproof building contains all the appurtenances of modern hotel life of metropolitan standard, and in 1926 will have added a new 100 x 40 feet open air swimming pool.

Trail Riding Lake Louise is a good starting point for riding and camping trips over the trails maintained by the Commissioner of Parks through the magnificent Alpine country of this region of the Great Divide. The Ptarmigan Valley, Hector Lake, Bow Lake, the Molar Pass, the Skoki Valley Baker Creek, are but a few of the suggestions we might make for such trail rides. One of the official rides of the Trail Riders of the Canadian Rockies planned for July 1926 covers Bow Lake and Bow Pass, Molar Pass, Baker Lake and Ptarmigan Lake.

Swiss Guides are attached to the Chateau Lake Louise for those who wish to visit the glaciers, climb mountains, or make some of the more strenuous trips through the passes. As they are greatly in demand, it is advisable to make arrangements well in advance. Rates, \$7.00 per day. Climbers should be equipped with Swiss Alpine climbing boots.

Motoring in the Rockies

Some Very Attractive Trips Visitors to Rocky Mountains Park will find a number of very attractive motor excursions available. Around Banff especially there is a considerable mileage of good automobile roads. Cars can be hired in Banff, where there are also regular sight-seeing services. Of the longer local trips, those from Banff to Lake Louise, paralleling both the railway and the Bow River, and from Lake Louise to Field, are exceptionally fine.

On the back of the map which is inset at the end of this folder will be found a map of the motor roads connecting Alberta and British Columbia.

The New Field Road The road from Lake Louise to Field, referred to above, is a new scenic highway that will be opened for automobile traffic in June 1926. Continuing the Banff-Lake Louise highway, this road leads west on a high line to the Great Divide, and, crossing to near Wapta Bungalow Camp, follows the Kicking Horse River. It is a most spectacular ride, and links up with established roads in Yoho National Park.

During the season, after the road is open, a regular daily sight-seeing motor service will leave Lake Louise each morning, via the Great Divide, Wapta Camp, Yoho Valley Camp, Field, Emerald Lake, and return, arriving at Lake Louise in the late afternoon. Stops will be made for meals.

Banff-Windermere Road A very wonderful trip is the Banff-Windermere run of 104 miles, through Rocky Mountain Park and Kootenay Park to Lake Windermere, in the beautiful Columbia Valley. This new road, of firm, stable construction, penetrates some of the very finest mountain scenery of the entire continent. Along its route are three convenient bungalow camps—Storm Mountain, Vermilion River and Radium Hot Springs—to serve as stops for meals or for lodging; at the southern end is Lake Windermere Camp. At Windermere the road links up with roads that cross the International Boundary and form part, eventually, of the great “Columbia Highway.” The journey can be commenced equally well from Lake Louise as from Banff.

AUTOMOBILE TARIFF AT LAKE LOUISE

To Moraine Lake and Valley of the Ten Peaks—\$2.50.
To Johnston Canyon and Banff—one way, \$5.00; round trip, \$8.25.
To Lake Windermere—one way, \$10.00; round trip (2 days), \$18.00.
To Emerald Lake and return (via Yoho Valley Camp)—one way, \$5.00; return, \$8.25.

TRANSFER

Gasoline railway between station and Chateau—50c each way. Small handbags (not exceeding two per person) free; trunks and heavy baggage—25c per piece, each way.

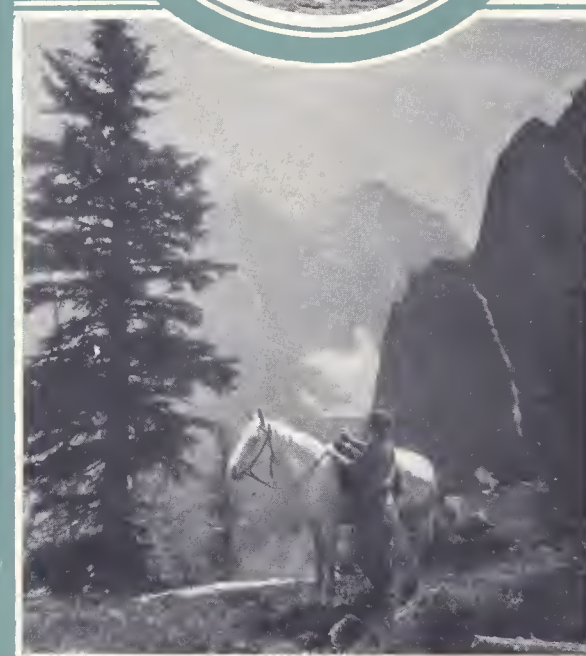
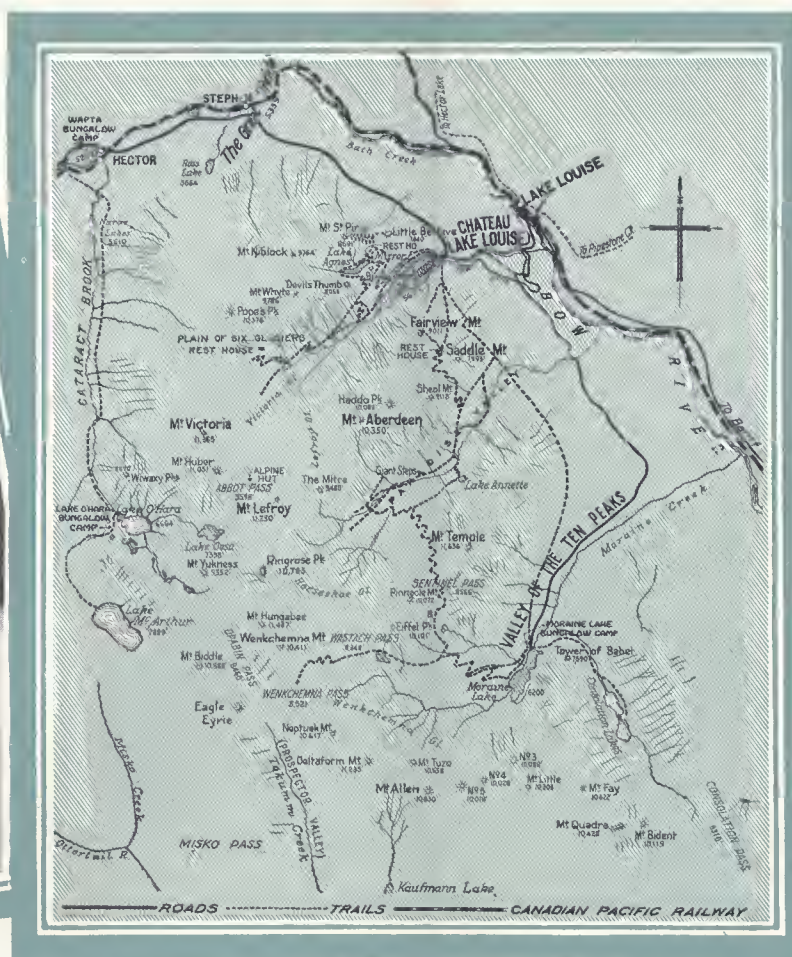
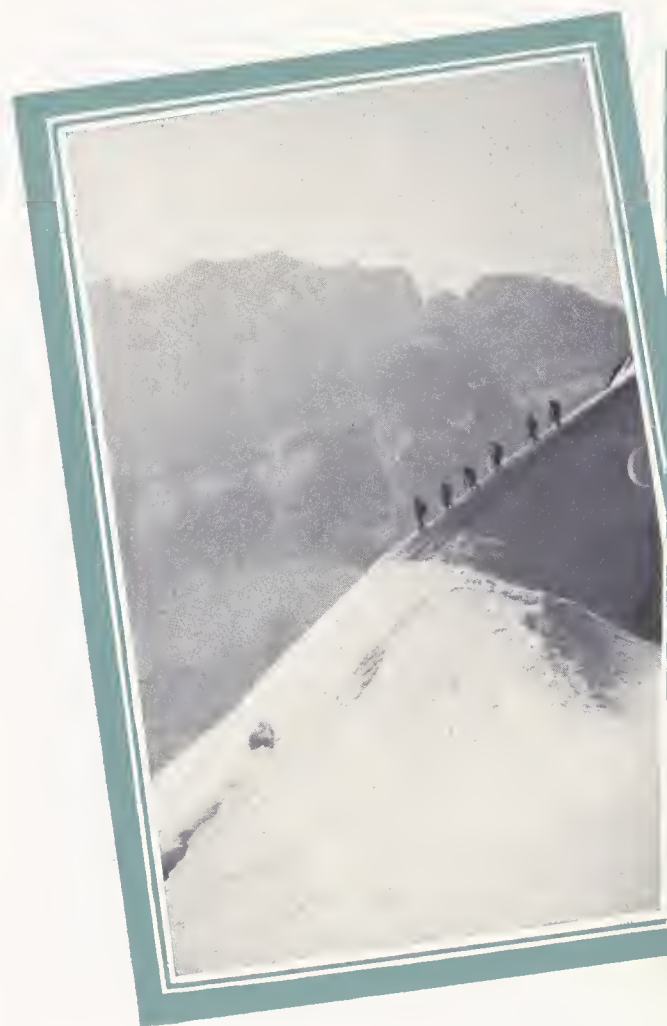
PONY TRIPS

To Lakes in the Clouds, Victoria Glacier and return..... \$3.00
To Saddleback and return..... 3.00
To the Great Divide Wapta Camp, and return, 1 day..... 4.00
To Ptarmigan Lake and return, 1 day..... 4.00
To Paradise Valley and return, 1 day..... 4.00
To Moraine Lake, 1 day—\$4.00; or including Wenkchemna Pass and Lake, 2 days—\$8.00.



(Above, left to right) Moraine Lake Camp—The Chateau Lake Louise—The Teahouse at Lake Agnes.
(Below) Lake Louise, from the Chateau—Mount Lefroy—(Inset) Fishing in Moraine Lake.

Lake Louise



(Above) Moraine Lake and the gigantic semi-circle of the "Ten Peaks."—(Below, centre) Lake Louise and its vicinity—(Left) Crossing the Ridge of Mount Victoria—(Right) Paradise Valley from the Saddleback—(Inset) Saddleback Rest House.

Lake Louise



(Above, left to right) The Abbot Pass Alpine Hut—Yoho Valley Camp—Wapta Camp.
 (Below, left) Lake O'Hara Camp—(Right) Wapta Camp—(Inset) A Mountain Creek.

Bungalow Camps

WHAT TO DO IN YOHO PARK

Yoho National Park (area 476 square miles) immediately adjoins Rocky Mountains Park along the crest of the Great Divide. It is a region of charm and winsome beauty, of giant mountains and primeval forests, of rushing rivers and sapphire-like lakes. It has several beautiful lakes—Emerald, Wapta, O'Hara and Sherbrooke—and affords a wide variety of recreation, including some magnificent trail trips.

Where to Stay Yoho Park offers the visitor good accommodation at several points. These are Emerald Lake, Yoho Valley, Wapta Lake and Lake O'Hara. All these are linked up by excellent roads or trails, while trail trips over the high passes form additional routes. Accommodation consists of bungalow camps (and at Emerald Lake of the charming chalet which is the nucleus of the subsequent camp), supplemented by rest houses at outlying points of the more popular trips.

Either Field or Hector are the entry points.

Emerald Lake From Field, a railway divisional point which nestles at the foot of Mount Stephen—a giant that towers 6,500 feet above the tiny town—an excellent motor road crosses the turbulent Kicking Horse River, and leads through a forest of balsam and spruce to Emerald Lake (7 miles). This road passes on the way the Natural Bridge—a barrier of rock damming the Kicking Horse River. Emerald Lake, a beautiful sheet of water of most exquisite coloring and sublimity of surroundings, lies placid under the protection of Mount Wapta, Mount Burgess and Mount President. It is well-stocked with trout, and its vicinity affords many charming excursions on foot or by trail.

On the shore of the lake a charming two-storey log chalet is operated by the Canadian Pacific. This is supplemented by a bungalow camp annex and club house, which is so popular that in 1926 it will be enlarged to accommodate altogether (including the chalet) about 120 guests (open June 15th to September 15th).

A rest house is situated at the Natural Bridge.

The Yoho Pass One of the finest trips from Emerald Lake is the magnificent trail trip, on the back of a sure-footed mountain pony, around the lake and over the Yoho Pass (altitude 6,020 feet). From the summit an extraordinarily fine view can be obtained. Summit Lake, small but beautifully colored, has a charming rest and tea house, with sleeping accommodation for six; and thence descent is made into the Yoho Valley.

The Yoho Valley The Yoho Valley, one of the most beautiful in the entire Rocky Mountains, is the conclusion of the pony trip just mentioned; or it can be reached direct from Field or Lake Louise by motor-road. This is one of the finest drives in the Rockies (round trip distance from Field, 22 miles; from Lake Louise, 42 miles). The road, crossing the Kicking Horse River, follows the milky glacier-fed stream to where it joins the Yoho River, near the entrance of the valley at Mount Field, round which it swings and up the valley until some precipitous cliffs are reached. Up these it zigzags to a higher level, ending a short distance past the Takakkaw Falls.

Yoho Camp The Takakkaw Falls, forming one high ribbon of water descending from precipitous cliffs in clouds of foam, are 1,200 feet high. Opposite them is Yoho Valley Bungalow Camp, consisting of small rustic bungalows, with a central dining room. The accommodation of this camp, which is open from July 1st to September 15th, is forty.

Upper Yoho Valley The motor-road ends at the camp, but a good trail continues into the upper part of the valley, past Laughing Falls and the Twin Falls (two vast columns of water that drop almost perpendicularly) to the Yoho and President Glaciers and the Waputik ice fields. The Yoho Glacier is one of the most interesting in the Canadian Rockies, and is highly picturesque.

A rest house is operated at Twin Falls, with sleeping accommodation for five, and the visitor can spend the night there, visiting the glacier the next day and then returning to the Yoho Valley Camp. Side trips can be

made up the Little Yoho to one of the former camps of the Alpine Club of Canada, and the return to camp by a higher trail.

Wapta Camp Wapta Lake, a beautiful sheet of water that is the principal source of the Kicking Horse River, lies high-up near the Great Divide. The Canadian Pacific circles one side, with a station at Hector, while the new motor road from Lake Louise to Field (see "Motoring in the Rockies," page 7) is on the other side. On the latter is situated Wapta Bungalow Camp, one of the most popular in the Rockies; with a central community house, it has one and two-room bungalows, accommodating altogether 54 guests.

Amongst the delightful excursions that can be made from Wapta Camp is one to Ross Lake, a very charming little sheet of water. Sherbrooke Lake, about two miles distant, affords trout fishing with a wonderful background of Alpine scenery. A new rest and tea house has been established in the Kicking Horse Canyon, between Wapta and Field.

Lake O'Hara From Wapta Camp there is a magnificent trail trip along Cataract Brook to Lake O'Hara, eight miles south. This mountain jewel of a lake lies in an open Alpine meadow that was once the cap of an old glacier, surrounded by gigantic peaks. A log bungalow camp, with sleeping accommodation for thirty, has been established here, so that the visitor can rest before retracing his steps to Hector. About an hour's ride or walk from the camp is Lake McArthur, a splendid example of a glacial lake. Lake Oesa is another glacial lake reached from here. The trip takes all day.

Those athletically inclined have an alternative return—namely, to Lake Louise, over the Abbot Pass (See page 7). This should not, however, be attempted except when accompanied by a Swiss guide.

A Fine Circle Trip Yoho National Park offers every inducement to linger for weeks; but by means of these bungalow camps, which serve as focal points for the fine series of roads, it is possible to visit it thoroughly in five days, without retracing one's steps. The following is a suggested itinerary:—

- First day—motor from Field to Emerald Lake, and sleep there.
- Second day—ride over Yoho Pass to Yoho Camp. Lunch there, and ride on to Twin Falls. Sleep there.
- Third day—ride back to Yoho Camp, and sleep there.
- Fourth day—motor to Wapta Camp. Lunch there, and ride to Lake O'Hara Camp. Sleep there.
- Fifth day—ride back to Wapta Camp, and sleep there.

The Ottertail Raad There are a number of other fine excursions in Yoho Park. One is a delightful drive from either Field or Emerald Lake along the Ottertail road, the round trip distance being sixteen miles to the Ottertail Valley, up which a magnificent view of the triple-headed Mount Goodsir may be obtained.

Another trip is to the fossil beds, reached from Field by a pony trail which rises to an elevation of 6,000 feet above the sea level. The fossil beds are over 2,000 feet in thickness.

The Burgess Pass When one has reached Summit Lake, from either Emerald Lake or the Yoho Valley Camp, there is an alternative return over the Burgess Pass—one of the most magnificent of the easily accessible pony-rides in the mountains. It affords a breathtaking panorama of a sea of peaks. The trail skirts the great mass of Mount Wapta and, passing between Mount Field and Mount Burgess, drops down through wooded slopes to Field. (Altitude of pass, 7,150 feet.)

Dennis and Duchesnay Passes A very fine one-day climbing trip, commencing at Field, and traversing the gap (Dennis Pass) between Mount Stephen and Mount Dennis, and from there to Duchesnay Pass. The descent is made to a beautiful valley under the shadow of the precipitous crags of Mount Odaray, the valley being followed until the Lake O'Hara trail is reached. The return from Lake O'Hara is made by the trail to Wapta Camp.

Fishing in the Rockies

Many Fine Trout Waters There are a great many spots in the Canadian Pacific Rockies offering splendid inducements for the angler. Five varieties of game fish have their habitat in the waters of the Rocky Mountains National Park, the cut-throat, lake, Dolly Varden, bull and brook trout. Good fishing can be obtained in the Bow River upstream and downstream, the Vermilion Lakes, Lake Minnewanka, Mystic Lake, Saw-back Lakes, Spray River, the Spray Lakes, and the Lower Kananaskis Lake.

Around Lake Louise good fishing can be obtained in the Pipestone River, Consolation Lake, and the Upper Bow Lakes. The open season for fishing in the national parks is from July 1st to September 30, inclusive.

Between Lake Louise and the Pacific Coast there are numerous points well worth the attention of the angler, among which Sicamous and Kamloops deserve special mention. Shuswap Lake, on which Sicamous is situated, contains steelhead and landlocked salmon.

Fuller information regarding the fishing facilities in the Canadian Pacific Rockies will be found on the back of the large map inset at the end of this publication.

Hunting in the Rockies

While hunting is forbidden within the National Parks in the Canadian Pacific Rockies, there is magnificent sport to be had outside the Park limits, and the Canadian Pacific Railway hotels and bungalow camps are good starting points for some of the best hunting grounds. The bear, the mountain goat, the Rocky Mountain sheep (the "Bighorn"), the moose and the caribou are the chief animals hunted. The principal hunting districts are the Lilloet, Cariboo, and East Kootenay regions, while the British Columbia coast and the country inland from it afford almost virgin territory.

For more detailed information, see the back of the large map insetted in this publication.

AUTOMOBILE TARIFF IN YOHO PARK

(Rates are per person)

Field to Emerald Lake. Transfer (train time only), per person each way, direct route—\$1.00. Hand baggage (not exceeding two) free—additional pieces, 25c.
Field to Yoho Valley Camp. Transfer (train time only), per person each way, \$1.75. Hand baggage (two pieces) free—additional pieces, 25c each.
Field to Yoho Valley Camp and return—(Minimum 4 passengers), \$3.00.
Emerald Lake to Yoho Valley Camp and return—\$5.00.
Emerald Lake to Yoho Valley Camp and return to Field—\$4.00 (time for lunch allowed).
Emerald Lake to Lake Louise via Yoho Valley Camp—one way, \$5.00; return, \$8.25.

PONY TRIPS

From Field
To Emerald Lake, via Natural Bridge, round trip \$3.00; or via Burgess Pass and Look-out Point, lunch at Summit Lake—one way \$4.00.
To Yoho Valley Camp, via road or trail, one way \$3.00; round trip \$4.00.
To Fossil Beds, round trip, \$2.00.
To Ottertail, round trip, \$2.50.
To Wapta Camp, one way \$2.50; round trip \$4.00.

From Emerald Lake
To Look-out Point, round trip \$4.00.
To Wapta Camp, one way \$4.00.
To Yoho Camp, via Yoho Pass, one way \$2.50; round trip \$4.00.

From Wapta Camp
To Lake O'Hara, round trip (one day) \$4.00; (two days) \$8.00.
To Lake Louise, one way \$2.50; round trip \$4.00.
To Sherbrooke Lake, \$2.50.

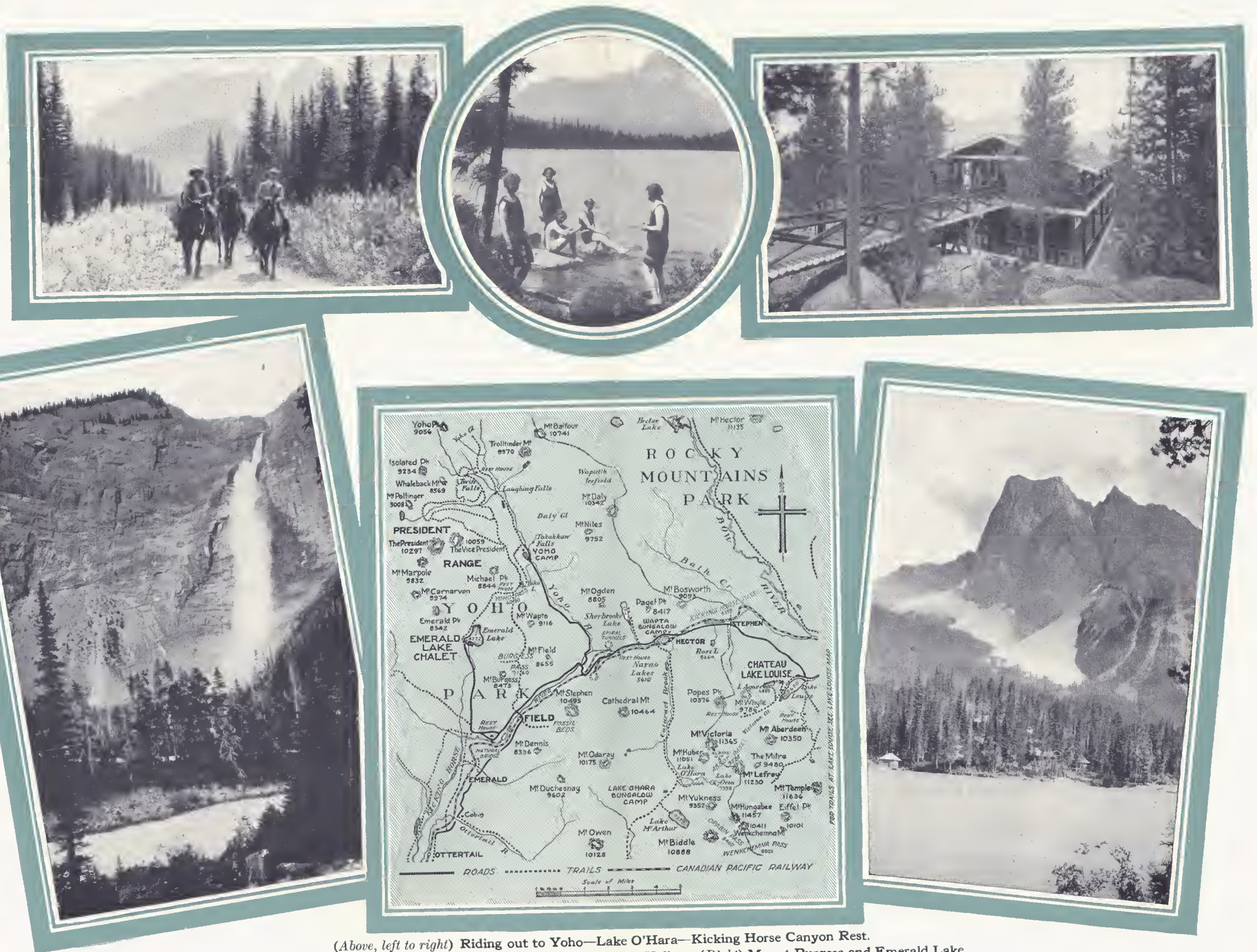
From Yoho Valley Camp
To Wapta Camp, one way \$3.00.
To Twin Falls, round trip \$4.00.
To Lake O'Hara, one way \$4.00.

From Lake O'Hara Camp
To Lake Louise, one way \$4.00.



(Above, left to right) The Kicking Horse Road—Summit Lake Rest—Lake Oesa.
 (Below, left) Emerald Lake Chalet—(Right) Lake McArthur—(Inset) A Climbing Party.

Yoho National Park



(Above, left to right) Riding out to Yoho—Lake O'Hara—Kicking Horse Canyon Rest.
 (Below, centre) Map of Yoho Park—(Left) Takakkaw Falls, Yoho Valley—(Right) Mount Burgess and Emerald Lake.
 Yoho National Park

WHAT TO DO AT GLACIER

From Yoho Park the Canadian Pacific descends into the great "Columbia River Trench" between the Rockies proper and the second of the great ranges that form the backbone of all North America, the Selkirks; and then, climbing again, enters another National Park.

Glacier Park, covering an area of 468 square miles, differs very noticeably from the other parks of the Canadian Pacific Rockies. It has an atmosphere of austere majesty and high loveliness. The Selkirk Range, smaller in size than the Rocky Mountains, is geologically much older; the tooth of time was already gnawing its scarred sides when the Rockies were first pushed up from the crumpled sea-bottom. With its massive peaks and giant glaciers, Glacier Park has somewhat of an air of isolation and mystery. For the visitor, it offers a remarkably delightful and exhilarating atmosphere—probably the best in all the mountains. Surrounding it, too, are some dense forests of fine trees, of great age; these will be particularly noticed on the way to Nakimu Caves.

At Glacier is a cosy Canadian Pacific Hotel, Glacier House (open June 15th to September 15th). This hotel formerly adjoined the station; but when the Connaught Tunnel through Mount Macdonald was constructed, the station was moved about 1½ miles distant. It is connected with the hotel by a fine motor road.

The Ponoroma of Glacier The panorama from Glacier House is magnificent. To the right of the hotel, facing the lawns, is the gleaming white Illecillewaet Glacier, hanging on the side of Mount Sir Donald—the latter a naked and abrupt pyramid that rises to a height of nearly 1½ miles above the railway. Farther away are the sharp peaks of Mt. Eagle, Avalanche and Macdonald. Still circling round, one sees Rogers Pass and the snowy Hermit Range; at the west end of the range comes Cheops, named after the great pyramid builder of the Pharaohs, and in the foreground, and far down among the trees, the Illecillewaet River glistens across the valley. Circling back again toward the hotel, the shoulders of Ross Peak are visible over the wooded slope of Mount Abbott. A glimpse can be caught, between Ross and Cheops, of the Cougar Valley.

The Illecillewaet Glacier This great plateau of gleaming ice, framed in a dark forest of giant cedar, hemlock and spruce trees, scarred by immense crevasses of great depth and covering an area of about ten square miles, is about two miles from the hotel, from which it can be reached by walking or riding on an excellent trail. It affords some remarkable opportunities of observing the movements, recession and kinetics of glaciers. Mount Sir Donald can be reached by an extension trail from the glacier trail, and furnishes one of the most attractive climbs of the region. The return trip may be taken along the alternative trail on the east bank of the river.

The Asulkan Valley Tributary to the valley of the Illecillewaet Glacier is the Asulkan Valley—one of the most beautiful mountain valleys that is to be found in the Selkirks. On either side are towering mountain slopes and precipices, exalted rock ledges from which waterfalls leap, and overhanging snow crests. The trail branches off the main glacier trail, and climbs up the valley to the forefoot of the Asulkan Glacier.

Glacier Crest A path branches from the Asulkan trail, a short distance from the first bridge, and climbs, corkscrew fashion, to Glacier Crest, commanding the Illecillewaet Glacier, with its crevasses, seracs, and moraines.

Cascade Summerhouse An easy and delightful morning's walk is to the Cascade Summerhouse, on the lower slopes of Mount Avalanche. From this point the cascade tumbles in a series of leaps a distance of 1,200 feet. Still higher up one may go to Avalanche Crest. A magnificent view of the Bonney Ridge and glacier may be had from this point.

The Nakimu Caves One of the very finest trips from Glacier is to the Nakimu Caves, distant about six miles from the hotel. The route is around the base of Mount Cheops, and up Cougar Creek: part of the journey is made by carriage or motor, the rest by walking or pony. These curious caves, discovered in 1904, are situated on the lower slope of Mount Cheops and Ursus Major. A series of subterranean chambers, formed partly by seismic disturbance and partly by water, they are characterized by beautiful interior marble markings, and have been explored for nearly a mile.

A rest house serving meals and accommodating seven persons overnight is operated at the caves.

Mount Abbott Another very interesting trip is to the "overlook" on Mount Abbott. The trail leaves the rear of the hotel and climbs gradually up the slope to Marion Lake, a sombre little mountain tarn that yields some extraordinary reflections. Here the trail forks: one branch goes to the observation point, which is very close at hand, the other to the Abbott Alp, a beautiful grassy upland from which one can look down upon the enormous glacier.

Rogers Pass Rogers Pass, the summit of the Selkirk Range as formerly crossed by the railway (altitude 4,342 feet), can be reached from the Nakimu Caves by a trail over Baloo Pass along the flower-carpeted and wooded valley of Bear Creek. The spectacular loop that was imperative for the train to reach the old station can be easily imagined. From here the stupendous precipices of Mount Tupper may be seen to great advantage. The trail to the Rogers amphitheatre may be taken from this point.

The return to Glacier House can be made over a direct trail from Rogers Pass, paralleling the old right-of-way.

Climbing Glacier is the centre for some of the finest mountaineering country of North America. Mounts Abbott, Afton and Avalanche can be climbed without much difficulty; for the more experienced climber there are Mounts Hermit, Castor, Pollux, Tupper, Rogers, Eagle and Sir Donald. Besides the Illecillewaet and Asulkan glaciers, Glacier Park has several other glaciers, including Deville, Rogers, Bonney, Black, Bishop's, Dawson, Geikie, Swanzy, Clarke, Fox, Eagle, Tupper and Sulzer.

Hermit Alpine Hut, at the foot of Grizzly Mountain, and Glacier Circle Alpine Hut have been erected for the convenience of climbers.

A separate booklet about Glacier has been issued by the Canadian Pacific. Ask any Canadian Pacific agent for a copy.

Swiss Guides are stationed at the Hotel and are available for the service of tourists for the fee of \$7.00 per day. The guides provide rope, ice axes, etc., but climbers should be equipped with Swiss Alpine climbing boots.

AUTOMOBILE, CARRIAGE AND PONY TARIFF AT GLACIER

Transfer, station to hotel (train time only)—50c each way. Hand baggage (two pieces) free; additional pieces 25c each, heavy baggage 50c.

Drive from hotel to end of road to Nakimu Caves, 5 miles, with carriage, team and driver, round trip, 2-3 persons \$6.00; 4-5 persons \$9.00. Tally-ho (when operated), \$3.00 per person, round trip.

To Rogers Pass, with carriage, team and driver, round trip, 2-3 persons \$4.50; 4-5 persons \$7.50. Motor tally-ho, six or more persons, \$1.00 each return.

Pony Trips From Glacier

To Illecillewaet Glacier, round trip \$2.00.

To Marion Lake, round trip \$2.50.

To Asulkan Glacier, round trip \$3.00.

To Overlook, Mount Abbott, round trip \$4.00.

To Nakimu Caves and return direct route or via Baloo Pass \$4.00; time for lunch allowed at Rest House.

To Flat Creek, round trip \$4.00.

Above rates subject to alteration.

West of Glacier

Mount Revelstoke Park The westward journey from Glacier is downhill towards the Pacific. About 10 miles from Glacier Park, Mount Revelstoke Park begins; this new National Park, 100 square miles in area, and altogether a mountain-top one, provides a wonderful automobile trip. A road, as hard and smooth as a city boulevard, has been constructed by the Dominion Government to within two miles of its summit, which it will eventually reach. The distance from Revelstoke city to this point is nearly 17 miles, and the drive takes about two hours. The glory of the ride is the remarkable view that can be obtained all the way up of the valley below, flat as a floor—the Selkirks to the south-east, the Monashee Range to the south-west, and the Columbia and Illecillewaet rivers twisting like ribbons around the city.

West of Revelstoke Sicamous, some 45 miles farther, is the junction point for the fertile Okanagan Valley, to the south; it is also a favorite stopping-over point for those who wish to view the mountain panorama entirely by daylight. A charming hotel is operated here by the Canadian Pacific. Shuswap Lake, upon which the station stands, affords excellent boating and fine trout fishing. At Kamloops the impressive canyon scenery of the Thompson River begins, heightened later by the Fraser River, the principal river of British Columbia.

Mountain Climbing and Trail Trips

Trail Trips Reference is made at various points in this publication to saddle-pony trips. A trail trip into the depths of the mountains forms, indeed, the most enjoyable way of visiting beautiful spots that would not otherwise be easily accessible. It affords good scenery, often good fishing, and a glimpse into the heart of nature which will be worth "more than many books." The newly formed "Trail Riders of the Canadian Rockies" Association (see back of large map inset) affords by its annual "pow-wow" an unusual opportunity for those interested in trail-riding to get together. There will be two official rides this year; one of five days leaving Lake Louise and going by way of the Molar Pass, Little Pipestone and Ptarmigan Lake, and back by Corral Creek to Lake Louise. The other of three days, going from Banff up Johnston Creek, Baker Creek, the Ptarmigan Lakes and Corral Creek to Lake Louise. The ride on the last day of these trips will coincide. The date of the official trail rides and of the annual "pow-wow" will be towards the end of July.

Many Easy Climbs The Canadian Pacific Rockies present to the mountain climber one of the most extensive and interesting fields of any easily accessible ranges of the world. Noted climbers make their way thither from all parts of the world. But let not the novice be daunted; there are easy climbs aplenty for him to graduate from—on some, indeed, he (or she, in fact) can ride or walk good trails almost to the summit, while on others a short scramble will bring him to his goal. Lake Louise and Glacier are the two favorite centres for Alpine climbing. Some of the most popular climbs will be round listed on the back of the big map inset at the end of this booklet.

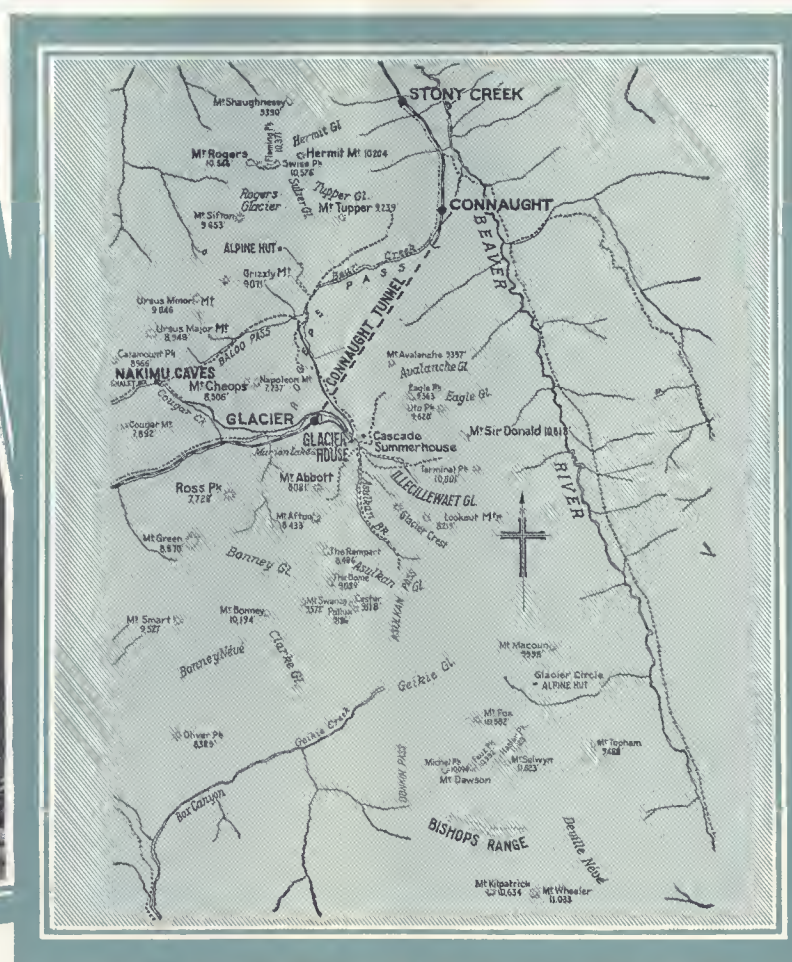
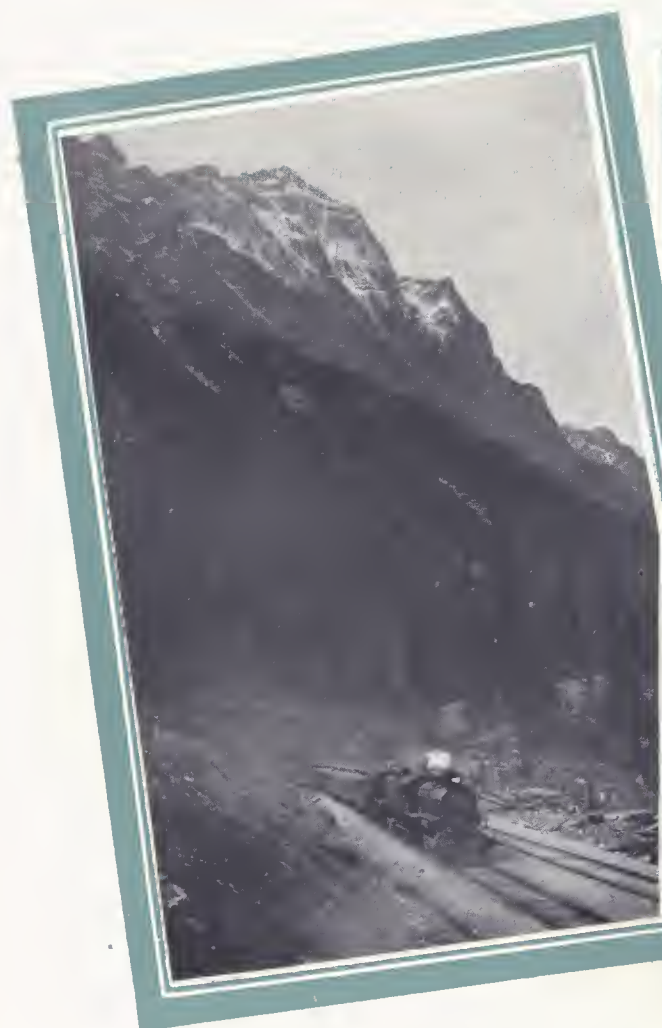
An active Alpine Club, with over 500 members and headquarters at Banff, holds a camp each year in the Canadian Rockies, and welcomes those who have the ambition to climb a peak at least 10,000 feet high. The camp will be held this year at Lake O'Hara. The Canadian Pacific Railway has several experienced Swiss guides attached to its mountain hotels.

Other Publications The Canadian Pacific has also issued a very interesting booklet, "Bungalow Camps in the Canadian Pacific Rockies." Ask any Canadian Pacific agent for a copy.



(Above, left to right) The Meeting of the Waters—The Illecillewaet Glacier—Uto Peak of Mount Sir Donald.
(Below) Glacier House—Rest House at Nakimu Caves—(Inset) The Summit of Baloo Pass.

Glacier



(Above) A Mountain Climbing Excursion—(Inset) Hotel Sicamous.
 (Below, centre) Map of Glacier Park—(Left) Connaught Tunnel and Mount Sir Donald—(Right) The Illecillewaet Valley.

Glacier

WHAT TO DO AT VANCOUVER AND VICTORIA

Vancouver Vancouver, the terminal of Canadian Pacific transcontinental rail lines and of its trans-Pacific steamship routes, is the largest commercial centre in British Columbia. It has an excellent harbor nearly land-locked and fully sheltered, facing a beautiful range of mountains. Two peaks, silhouetted against the sky, and remarkably resembling two couchant lions, are visible from almost any point in the city or harbor, which has been appropriately called "The Lions' Gate." The city is most picturesquely situated on Burrard Inlet, surrounded by beautiful environs of varied character. All kinds of water sports are available, and are encouraged through a mild climate and extensive bodies of water. There are many bathing beaches, parks, boulevards, automobile roads, and paved streets.

The magnificent Hotel Vancouver is the finest hotel of the North Pacific, with 490 guests' bedrooms. Wonderful views of the Straits of Georgia can be obtained from the roof garden of this hotel.

Conodo's Pacific Port Vancouver is a highly important port. From here the well-known Canadian Pacific "Princess" steamers offer splendid service to Victoria, Seattle, Northern British Columbia, and Alaska. Canadian Pacific "Empress" steamships cross the Pacific to Japan, China and the Philippines. The Canadian-Australasian Line runs regularly from Vancouver to Honolulu, Suva (Fiji), New Zealand and Australia.

In and around Vancouver are immense lumber and shingle mills. Mining, lumbering, farming, shipbuilding, and shipping, with a vast Oriental business, form the reason of the city's phenomenal growth and prosperity. From a forest clearing forty years ago it has become one of the principal cities and most important seaports of the North Pacific Coast.

Motoring The roads around the city are famous for their excellence, and there are many fine drives, varying from an hour to a day in time. Amongst them may be mentioned Stanley Park—one of the finest natural parks in the world, a primeval forest right within the city limits and containing thousands of Douglas firs and giant cedars of a most amazing size and age. The park is encircled by a perfect road, nine miles in length. The "Marine Drive" takes the visitor through the best residential parts of the city, including Shaughnessy Heights and Point Grey, thence to the mouth of the Fraser River, with its fleets of salmon trawlers, and back along the coast past bathing beaches and golf links. Capilano Canyon, a gorge of great natural beauty, in North Vancouver, is reached by the newly completed bridge over the Second Narrows. The suspension bridge across the canyon, 200 feet above the roaring waters, is visited by thousands of people annually. The Pacific Highway, including Kingsway, runs through Vancouver, connecting up with the main American roads of the Northwest. This road is paved all the way from Vancouver to Mexico.

Golf and Tennis Vancouver has six good golf courses, all of them 18-hole courses and all open to visitors. Guests at the Hotel Vancouver have special privileges at the Shaughnessy Heights Golf and Country Club, which is recognized as one of the best links on the Pacific Coast. There are a number of good tennis clubs. Members of any recognized tennis club have the privilege of membership in the Vancouver Tennis Club, which has eight courts and a beautiful clubhouse.

Bothing and Boating There are numerous fine bathing beaches around Vancouver. The most easily reached are English Bay and Kitsilano—both on the street-car line. The scene at English Bay, which lies at one entrance to Stanley Park, on a sunny afternoon is one of great animation. Burrard Inlet, English Bay, and the North Arm are excellent places also for boating. Vancouver boasts of one of the finest yacht clubs on the Pacific Coast, which extends a hearty welcome to members of recognized yacht clubs.

Sporting A great variety of fishing can be obtained around Vancouver. In season, salmon, spring, coho and tyece, steelheads, Dolly Varden, rainbow, cut-throat, and sea trout are plentiful. Within easy

reach of the city there is also wonderful shooting. Grouse, duck, teal, mallard, snipe, pheasants and partridges are plentiful in season. Lulu Island, Sea Island, the North Shore and Seymour Flats are all within an hour of the Hotel Vancouver.

Steamer Trips Some fine steamer trips can be made from Vancouver. Chief amongst them, perhaps, is the 4½ hours' trip across the Gulf of Georgia to Victoria. Then there is a particularly interesting trip to Nanaimo, a cruise amongst the Gulf Islands, and others to Comox, Powell River, etc. An excellent circle tour may be made by taking a "Princess" steamer to Victoria, the E. & N. train from Victoria to Nanaimo, thence back to Vancouver by steamer.

Many delightful short excursions are made by Canadian Pacific Coast steamers during June, July and August, including one day cruises to Jervis Inlet, afternoon cruises to the Gulf Islands, etc. These are advertised in the Vancouver newspapers.

From Vancouver, Canadian Pacific "Princess" steamers provide a service on Puget Sound to Victoria and Seattle. Two magnificent new steamers, the "Princess Kathleen" and the "Princess Marguerite"—the fastest and finest in the coastal service—have been added to this "Triangle Route."

SAVE THE FORESTS!

Canada's timber reserves are national assets of incalculable value. To neglect to take ordinary precautions which ensure them against destruction from forest fires is to rob civilization. Passengers on trains should not throw lighted cigar or cigarette ends from car windows. Those who go into the woods—hunters, fishermen, campers and canoeists—should consider it their duty to exercise every care to prevent loss from fire.

Victoria Victoria is charmingly situated at the southern end of Vancouver Island. Its delightful mild climate makes it a favorite resort for both summer and winter, and owing to the characteristic beauty of its residential district, it has often been called "a bit of England on the shores of the Pacific." It is distinctively a home city, with fine roads and beautiful gardens, although its enterprising business district speaks of a rich commerce drawn from the fishing, lumber, and agricultural industries of Vancouver Island. Victoria's beauty lies in its residential districts, its boulevards, parks, public buildings, numerous bathing beaches and semi-tropical foliage.

The Empress Hotel, last in the chain of Canadian Pacific hotels, overlooks the inner harbor, within a stone's throw of the Parliament buildings. It is an hotel of stately architecture, hospitable spirit, spacious atmosphere, and social warmth.

Crystal Garden Adjoining the Empress Hotel, the Crystal Garden, a new recreation centre, is a remarkable attraction. It contains one of the world's largest enclosed salt-water swimming pools, conservatories, lounges, two large dance halls, an art gallery, and facilities for other indoor amusements.

Beacon Hill Park One of the city's public parks, Beacon Hill Park contains 154 acres laid out as recreation grounds and pleasure gardens, fifteen minutes' walk from the Empress Hotel and included in all sight-seeing trips in the city. Magnificent views can be obtained from Beacon Hill across the Straits of Juan de Fuca and of Olympic Mountains on the mainland.

Parliament Buildings Victoria is the capital of British Columbia. The Parliament Buildings, which rank among the handsomest in America, overlook the inner harbor. Adjoining them is the Provincial Museum, very complete and interesting, and containing

a large assortment of specimens of natural history, native woods, Indian curios and prehistoric instruments. The Provincial Library contains a large collection of historical prints, documents, and other works of great value and interest.

Oak Bay Oak Bay is one of the principal residential districts of Victoria. With an excellent hotel, it has facilities for boating and some fine walks along the sea front.

Brentwood Near Brentwood, a charming resort on Saanich Inlet, about fifteen miles from the city by street-car or automobile, are the beautiful and famous gardens of Mr. R. P. Butchart. In no part of America can any more diversified gardens be found than these, for besides sunken gardens there are acres of rose gardens, stretches of velvet lawns bordered with flowers of every description, and a Japanese, or fairy, garden. Visitors are admitted without charge every day.

Soonich Mountain Observatory Reached by automobile or street-car, The new telescope, which has a 72-inch reflector, is the second largest in the world. The observatory, in addition to being of interest itself, commands from its site one of the finest views on the Pacific Coast.

Golf Victoria can be considered as an approximation to the "golfer's paradise," for in its equable climate golf can be enjoyed every day of the year. Three 18-hole and two 9-hole courses are open to visitors, and are all convenient to the city, well kept and of fine location. Guests at the Empress Hotel have special privileges at the Colwood Golf and Country Club.

Sporting The fishing and shooting on Vancouver Island are of the best—trout, salmon, pheasant, grouse, cougar, bear, deer and moose being the prizes. Shawnigan Lake, Cowichan Lake, Sproat Lake, Great Central Lake and Campbell River are amongst the most famous fishing waters of this continent. There are also excellent bird shooting and big game hunting. Sportsmen wishing fuller information should communicate with the Victoria and Island Publicity Bureau, Victoria.

Motoring There are as many good motor trips radiating from Victoria as from any other place in America. The roads are excellent, and car owners from the United States who wish to tour Vancouver Island can bring their cars into Canada for one month by signing a registration card at point of entry; if a longer stay is made the usual bond is easily arranged. Among the popular trips are: Victoria, Marine Drive, and Mount Douglas Park; Little Saanich Mountain Observatory and Brentwood; tour of Saanich Peninsula; Sooke Harbor; the famous Malahat Drive to Shawinigan and Duncan; Nanaimo, via Parksville to Cameron Lake, on over Alberni Summit; the Grand Island Highway Tour—Victoria, Duncan, Nanaimo, Cameron Lake, Port Alberni, Qualicum and Campbell River, and the entire Georgian Circuit International Tour, the greatest and most complete scenic tour on the continent.

Automobile Ferry From Nanaimo to Vancouver, during the summer season of 1926, the high-powered ferry steamer "Motor Princess" will maintain an automobile ferry, with two round trips daily. This fine vessel has accommodation for 50 cars, with dining room and observation rooms for passengers.

Strathcona Park This is a new national park of 800 square miles, reached by the E. & N. Railway to Courtenay, or by motor highway to upper Campbell Lake, and thence 15 miles by pack train. The lakes and streams abound with trout and salmon, and the motoring is excellent.

A separate booklet, "Victoria and Vancouver Island," can be obtained from any Canadian Pacific agent.

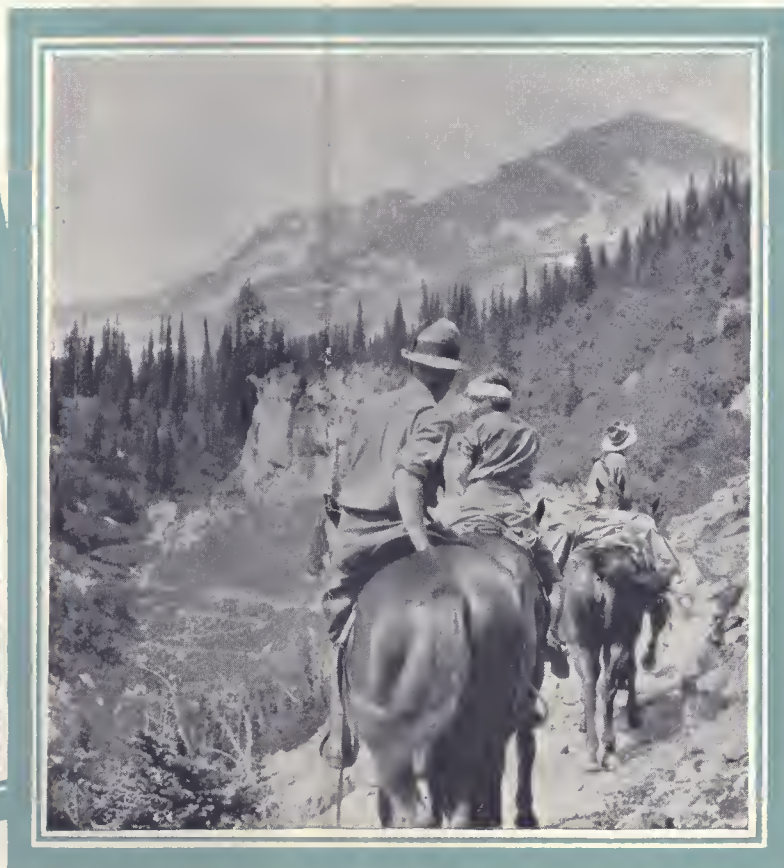


(Above, left to right) English Bay—The Roof Garden, Hotel Vancouver—In Stanley Park (c) Bullen.
 (Below, centre) Automobile Routes from Vancouver—(Left) The Hotel Vancouver—(Right) Salmon Pool, Capilano.

Vancouver



(Above, left to right) The Empress Hotel—Fishing Near Victoria—The Crystal Garden.
 (Below, centre) Automobile Routes from Victoria—(Also) The Oak Bay Golf Club—The Butchart Gardens.
Victoria



(Above, left to right) On the Wolverine Plateau—A Rest by the Way—Lunch with Al Fresco.
(Below, left to right) At Lake Louise—Going to the Nakimu Caves—Early Morning in Camp.

Trail Riding

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